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LAW OF SLAVERY IN OHIO

As to, then, I would say that the question is not one of forfeiture or not; there is no forfeiture in the case. No one claims any interest in the slave, or divest to his own behoof the slave owner of his rights. The question itself is one of ownership—a question of property—a question between the slave for his freedom and the owner for his servitude; and the latter is litigated in our courts, and the principles of our Jurisprudence are used there to decide it. Neither is it a class of private property taken for public use. It is not the State requiring the owner to divest himself of his ownership. The State needs no "bodily servant." The Court needs none. The very question is—of any property at all—and the simple statement of it would seem sufficient to decide it. Can slave property exist in Ohio? It certainly cannot—as clear as positive precept and injunction can make it. Can it be bound for a bound for a purpose and to a certain extent to recognize its existence in Kentucky; in transactions between its own citizens; then to recognize it on principles of international law; in the single case provided for in the

of society have the utility. The mercantile and laboring classes, different departments, should not be neglected. To promote the interests of the secure and promote the interests of the insecure, and therefore should be the primary duty of the government of every nation. All institutions bearing injuriously upon the interests of any part of society should be abolished, because they are necessarily injurious to the whole community. And in the United States it is in the power of the free laboring classes, by the proper exercise of the right of suffrage, to abolish all laws and institutions bearing injuriously upon

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her Dominion—might, and should have been, all her own. It seemed indeed to be designed for her by nature, and to have tempted her by every inducement of circumstances and position. She had but to extend her arm and grasp with all its treasures in full monopoly.—Through the Ohio River, and the western seas, it was brought home, to the very foot of her mountains—that barrier passed, and it was poured through various channels, dividing and watering her whole eastern territory, into the bosom of the Atlantic. No State lay so convenient—to none were presented so many facilities, and so few difficulties, in the acquisition and the entire command of the trade of the West. Did she lack the intellect to perceive—

It is in vain to say, that the tremendous difference already indicated in the growth of Virginia and New York, was the result of their position—Virginia—that her lowlands are poor and exhausted. They were not always so. One hundred years ago, and Virginia below the mountains, was the most desirable portion of America. Her condition in 1790, proves how much she had been preferred, and how vastly she had got the start of all the colonies. Her present poverty and exhaustion, are the result of the system of slave cultivation—the most unprofitable and the least productive of any. The skillful and prudent husbandry which has made the rocky and inhospitable regions of New

From these facts and statements, it is easy to see that slavery is a deep and deadly curse to the nation, and peculiarly oppressive and degrading to the laboring classes. The common laborer and mechanic have been banished from the largest and fairest portion of the land, and the proud monopolizing slaveholder compares them to "Goths and Vandals," even the most ignorant and barbarous races of men. Will common laborers, farmers and mechanics permit a system to exist which wages deadly war with their best interest and dearest rights, and with their grace upon their honorable and useful occupations, when they have power safely to vote it out of the Union? There are now one hundred thousand slaveholders in the nation. Consequently if the free laboring men of the nation will but unite in carrying the subject to the poles they can soon vote slavery out of the Union, and thus abolish it peacefully. There are yet in many of the slave states, non-slaveholders enough to vote the slaves free, and it is in the power of the free states by constitutional legislation to render slavery as unprofitable to individuals as it now is to the state, and to do this would soon abolish slavery. Now why should not common laborers, farmers, and mechanics unite to abolish their worst enemy, and their most deadly enemy of our race? They have the power, and the means to maintain the peace and glory of the nation. No evil can befall the country, if it will not increase the colored population; it will not bring any more of them to the free states, nor will it in the least increase the amalgamation of the races, or in any way compel any one to associate with colored people. So long as slavery exists it will increase the number of colored people, and force more of them into the free states; it will amalgamate the races more rapidly and it will make a more formidable competition with the labor of white people; it will wage more and more deadly war with the liberty of the free population; and it will make still more powerful efforts to reduce the free labor to the level of the slave. Why then should we not unite peacefully and firmly in abolishing this damning source of our degradation and misery? Why should we sin against our own best interests? Why should we offend God by shutting up our bounty of compassion from the poor colored man. He has a heart to feel as well as we—the law of God requires us to love him as we love ourselves, and to do to him as we would others to do to us.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SON.

The following remarks were written from reading in the Philanthropist of April 28th, a notice of an abolition meeting in Wayne co., Indiana, where it is said, that "no person will be prohibited from attending as a spectator, but one will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the convention except the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" professing to be a follower of the fishermen of Galilee, and of one who once made tents at Ephesus, Acts. 18, 3, who never had the benefit of John Wesley's instructions; being totally unacquainted with him and his modern followers, and as neither they nor their glorious Lord ever left any directions to join the Methodist Episcopal Church. I of course (did not distance and inclination also combine to hinder) could not be admitted to join in the discussions held in the Methodist meeting house at Economy, Wayne co. Indiana, &c. I am reminded of Isa 68, 5, whether applicable in the present age or not, the searcher of all hearts knows.

Now suppose a poor sinful creature deeply conscious of his own ignorance and liability to err, and looking for certainty in religion from the prophets of the old testament and the Apostles of the new, on whom Paul tells us the true church is founded Ephes., 2, 20, Jesus Christ

himself being the chief corner stone. Suppose such a one to doubt whether John Wesley (founder of not of the Methodist church themselves being judges) or any other uninspired man since the days of the Apostles had any right whatever to dictate either in doctrine, discipline or practice to assemblies of people calling themselves the church of God—and besides believing that all worship regulated by the commandments of men is vain, Mat. 15, 9. I should besides account of the horrid practice of slavery, including all its abominations followed by the church, in obedience to the divine injunction see it his duty to turn away, 2 Tim. 3, 1, not from that church only, but from every set of pretended Christians who practice or connive at so much wickedness.

In "Bourne's Picture of Slavery," page 153 it is said during nearly fifty years, that the Methodists solemnly told the world in their book of discipline that every slave-driver is "in the gall of bitterness, and the bond of iniquity, that as long as he holds slaves, he can give no evidence of genuine repentance, faith, good works, and of a consistent Christian profession; and nevertheless, almost all their local preachers, stewards, class leaders and members, besides many of their travelling ministers from Baltimore to the Gulf of Mexico, are men-stealers, and in Georgia they are not only slave-torturers, but they also blasphemously attempt to justify their nefarious hypocrisy by the holy scriptures." Of the Presbyterians the same writer says:—Examine a Presbyterian ecclesiastical meeting at Richmond or Raleigh, a presbytery at a synod, and what will you behold? The moderator and clerks, ministers, elders, obdurate men-stealers, resisting the truth, and denying their own solemnly attested exposition of the eighth commandment.

Page 151—enter a Baptist association about the Roanoke, where although the assembly has no ecclesiastical authority—who are present? The chairman, the clerks, the messengers, except northern delegates, are all hardened men-stealers. Most probably, not one is named on the roll who does not drive, scourge, and starve those defenceless sons of anguish. And it is well known that the adherents of the church of Rome on both sides of the Mississippi are engaged in the same practice from Natchez down.

Taking all this together Mr. Editor, I conclude that all these churches so called are unrighteous—and as turning away from unrighteous professors, is a command of God, none who reverence divine authority will hesitate.

There are only two great parties of men acknowledged in scripture, they are neither named Papists, Presbyterians, Baptists, nor Methodists—but believers and unbelievers, the righteous and the wicked, the godly and ungodly, the wise man and the fool, children of God and children of the wicked one. They are preparing for very different states beyond the grave, and it seems to be the will of God that a marked separation should take place between them even in this world. 2 Cor. 6, 14, 18, Satan and the clergy have tried to blend them together in all ages. The former, if possible, to darken the light of Israel, the latter to obtain popularity connected with worldly advantages; this separation partially begun here shall be completed at the resurrection, John 28, 29.

Modern sects are frequently counting, especially gentlemen of the pulpit, on the number of their converts. Jesus Christ says, Mat. 7, 14, strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

It may be left to the decision of every discerning person who has seen much of the world in our age to acknowledge how very few are to be found any, who appear to have any reverence for, or love to the true God, whether professor or not. Conversion to a Christian sect and conversion from sin to God are very different things. It will admit of modern revivalists have any relation to the son of God. The small assemblies or churches of God once planted and nurtured by the Apostles, whose examples it is the highest privilege and the imperious duty of every believer to follow, Cor. 11, 1; Phil. 3, 17; Thes. 2, 14, were not composed of all characters, though once disobedient they had become the servants of God. United together from love to God and to one another, poor spirited mortals their teachers chosen according to apostolic direction for their age and experience; as examples to the flock, of faith, love, patience, gentleness, pretending not to any superior title, it was not the Reverend, which the Paul-ist tell us, Isa. 111, 9, belongs to the great Creator—but even the Apostles were, Paul the aged Peter the elder—plain Timothy or Titus; we do not find them tawny their hearers for money at almost every meeting. Paul's address to the Ephesian elders, seems to take a very different view of such things, Acts 20, 23, separating not after popularity on earth, submissive under the Cross, they expected exaltation and relief beyond the grave.

No Christian may join a church composed in part of unrighteous persons, and knowing it to be so, 1 Cor. 5, 11, if he should he may expect much unhappiness. A Christian preacher has a sufficient share of sufferings in his best condition—but if united with the ungodly either in a church or indeed in almost any other capacity he will find them much increased; 2 Chron. 19, 2. A few instances of the feelings of good men from false friends are recorded, Jer. Chap. 9, 1, 2, 3, Ps. 55, 12, 2 Cor. 3, 4. It is no excuse for the body of men as the church of God, because they think themselves so, or because their preachers or religious newspapers flatter them with the hopes of future happiness. None ever were more confident of their superior sanctity than the Jews were in the days of Christ. They told him, John 8, 41, that God was their father—He who knew what was in man told them a very different tale, in the 44th verse he says:—Ye are of your father the Devil. The same unholy passions which slaveholding professors now show, they showed to Jesus Christ; pride, covetousness, a bloody persecuting spirit, highly offended because he told them the truth and reproved them for their wickedness. The appellations given now to abolitionists by southern editors and speech-making gentlemen strikingly resemble those alluded to. To conclude have we not abundant reasons to conclude from the authority of God, that every sect of professors whether catholic or protestant which is engaged in the horrid practice of slavery is to be viewed as not only the church of God, but a church of the wicked one; John 8, 44; 1 John 2, 4; 1 John 3, 8, 9, 10. And a legitimate daughter of the Mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, Rev. 17, 6, and like her are hastening to experience the divine indignation.

* I cannot acknowledge the propriety of statements, which I know to be exaggerated. Slavery is wicked enough, horrible enough in all conscience, but we see nothing to be gained by representing every slaveholder as guilty of gratuitous cruelty.—Ed. Fair.

+ We are not about to controvert with the writer—but his assumptions are manifestly too sweeping, some times.—Ed. Fair.

tion, for, if we sin wilfully after that, we have received the knowledge of the truth there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins but a certain fearful looking for of Judgment and fiery indignation—Heb. 10, 26, 27.

ELUTHERO.

Indiana, May 25th, 1841.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

FEELING gratified in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office. Upon the expiration of a single month from his installation, necessary to his removal to the seat of government, a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary to his removal to the seat of government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provision of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the disposition of the representatives of the State and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what has been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to call to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I feel no reason to destroy the hope of being able to preserve the peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty according to the Government of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been sent to the Supreme Court of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the United States, and to the relations of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest family of nations, as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflict of opinion may arise, but when the discussion incident to them are conducted in the language of peace, and the spirit of justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regular progressive increase in our population. Upon the basis of the last census of the year 1830, our number scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of twenty three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the population of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 acres, still remain to be brought into cultivation. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby preserving our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost limitless wilderness, and to introduce into its depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desires will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federal system, which has placed this State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government, those of general importance admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperative necessity for restraining all the governments of this Union from engaging in the exercise of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means necessary for the support of the Government are not sufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the Fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$1,000,000. This includes the sum of \$2,742,450, showing an average revenue from sources of 1,238,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of the collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year, from the 4th March, at \$2,900,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at \$2,600,000, and from miscellaneous sources at one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, making an aggregate of available funds of \$5,499,450, which will leave a deficit of \$1,400,135.95. To meet this amount, provision is necessary, until the amount can be raised by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months Treasury notes of the issue of 1836, including interest, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the present period for arrears for taking the sixth census \$3,000,000, and

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son, when the resolution was adopted by a large majority. The first resolution of the business committee was then taken up and spoken to by Mr. Purdy, upon motion it was laid on the table. Mr. Fenn offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Gov. Seward in his late correspondence with the Executive of Virginia, deserves the hearty commendation of every lover of liberty, and that the Secretaries of this convention express to Mr. Seward our high gratification at his noble stand in favor of human rights, which was adopted unanimously.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Morris and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the several Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the members of the General Assembly of the State, to form for themselves separate and independent nominations; and we further recommend that it be no objection to placing the name of any candidate upon the anti-slavery ticket, that he is, in nomination by either of the political parties, if such candidate in the opinion of our anti-slavery citizens will, if elected in all his official acts use his influence and give his votes in opposition to slavery, in favor of equal rights, and the establishment of equal and impartial justice to all men.

J. Boyle moved that this convention tender its sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Methodist, Seceider and Friends' meeting houses for the use of their houses, by the former and present convention in them assembled; and the people of Mr. Pleasant and its vicinity for their generous hospitality to us as sojourners among them, which was voted unanimously.

It

...neatness and economy, and instilling into their minds correct moral principles.

The society then adjourned, to meet at such time and place as the Executive Committee might deem proper.

S. B. GARRARD, Pres.
E. S. PRALL, Sec.
E. A. JENNINGS, Sec.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT.

Society for the education of Free People of Color, under the care of Sarah B. Davis for the year ending June 23rd 1840, and ending June 23rd 1841.

Ad Agent old debt	\$12.61
S. Carver, Teacher in Chillicothe,	7.33
Miss Colburn,	27.00
Miss A. Hall, Lancaster,	8.00
E. S. Grady, Dark County,	4.00
Expense of conveying Teachers to their Schools,	9.81
Mr. Porter, Shelby Co.,	11.00
Teachers at Hillsborough,	5.00
Paid to four Teachers,	26.81
Agent's Expenses,	4.00
For printing Documents,	51.00
To Agent,	10.00
Miss Fisher,	10.00
Mr. Dearlove, per Agent's order,	28.42
Discount on uncurrent money,	5.50
Postage on letters,	62
Smith Nichols, Shelby Co.,	4.00
To David Day, Teacher in Logan Co.,	3.00
To Teacher's expenses to Hamilton,	3.00
To Teachers to Chillicothe,	1.50
Postage,	3.46
	236.06
Receipts—	\$233.90
Balance against the Society,	\$2.16

Received by A. Barber at Massillon,	65.24
From C. Avery, Rochester N. Y. by A. Barber,	13.00
James R. Wright, Oberlin by A. Barber,	1.00
Mrs. Julia Burr, Harrisonville, by do.,	2.00
Ladies B. Society, by do.,	8.80
Children of Maternal association, by do.,	68
Oberlin Ladies Society, by do.,	16.19
Mrs. John Merges, on Pledge at Oberlin by do.,	5.00
For Reports sold,	2.27
For coat valued at,	4.00
From Mrs. Donaldson on pledge,	10.00
From Mrs. Donaldson on pledge,	10.00
From Society in Batavia pr. Mrs. Joffis,	3.00
do, pr. Mrs. Blanchard,	5.00
For Reports sold,	9.53
From an unknown donor in Alabama,	20.00
Thos. Donaldson on pledge,	20.00
Female Miss Society, Lisbon, pr. Isabel R. Harlan,	2.12
Womans A. S. S. Cincinnati,	13.75
Ladies in Cincinnati,	8.00
Cent a week Society,	6.75
From friends in Cincinnati,	8.00
Henry Hagerman, Pisgah,	80
Robert Ivan do.,	1.00
Contribution at Lisbon,	2.67
Andrew Combs do.,	1.00
	\$233.90

Form of Memorial.

We, the memorialists, citizens of Ohio, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the law enacted in 1831, providing for the better regulation of common schools, in so far as it exempts the property of colored people from taxation for school purposes, was operative until the year 1838; so that during that period, while colored persons paid their just proportion into the common school fund, their children were excluded from its benefits.

That, in the Assembly of 1838, a resolution was passed designed to correct this grievance, but which, it is believed, produced but a temporary and partial effect—and at best, is deemed by your memorialists, to be an inadequate corrective, the property of blacks and mulattoes still being generally taxed for school purposes, while they continue to be excluded from all common school privileges.

That, in the judgment of your memorialists the proper remedy for this evil, is to repeal the exceptionable clause of the law in question, and amend, by inserting in it, a provision which will leave the property of colored people to be taxed on the same principles as that of white people, will appropriate to the education of the children of the former so much of the proceeds of taxes on their property as has been laid for school purposes.

That as in the case of white people, it would be far better to provide to a certain extent by legislation for the education of colored people than to throw them upon their own voluntary efforts.

Therefore, your memorialists would respectfully pray your honorable body, to direct the refunding of all monies which have been received from the property of colored people, for school purposes, since 1831; to repeal so much of the law of 1831, in relation to the better regulation of common schools, as exempts the property of blacks and mulattoes from taxation for school purposes, and also provide, that thereafter, all monies received from their property for such purposes, be exclusively appropriated to the education of their children in the way which the wisdom of the legislature may seem proper to direct.

And your memorialists will ever &c. &c.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Ladies' Society for the education of free people of color.

The first Anniversary of our society, calls us together for the three-fold purpose, of examining the result of our past labors, ascertaining our present position, & determining our future prospects.

Although, as a society, we have an organized existence of but one year, yet the importance of raising the colored people of our country, from their present low estate to one of piety and virtue, was early apparent to the eyes of those women who had tears for the slave, when it was dangerous to be known to shed them, and who, with their whole hearts enlisted on the side of the oppressed, against the tyrannical, and the vigorous struggle which is going on in our land.

Pained by constant manifestations of the evil spirit of prejudice against color—which, by a double injustice, first degrades, and then reproaches its victims—with the degradation, which charges with ignorance, but continues to oppose all laudable attempts of the colored man to obtain knowledge—they entered with becoming zeal upon the work of educating and Christianizing the free colored people of this state.

Attempting to remove the chief stumbling block in the way of a multitude of well meaning but inconsiderate persons, who are afraid to do anything for the slave, because, to use a cant phrase, "the free negroes are so much the worse off." To

avail themselves of the power of combined effort, they met in convention, passed resolutions, condemning the whole system of slaveholding, and expressing their determination, to do all in their power, by christian means, to accomplish its overthrow. At this meeting, a committee of ladies from different parts of the State was appointed, styled, "the Central Committee of Ohio," to whom the business transactions of the year were entrusted. This Committee, on correspondence with the friends of the cause in other parts of the State, and people in the colored means of faithful teachers.

Most of those who were pioneers, in this work of instruction, are now, in other fields of labor:—their record is on high, and though unmentioned, in the fashionable circles of the earth, the poor call them blessed.

The Central Committee, annually called a convention of anti-slavery Women, throughout the state, for mutual encouragement, advice, and assistance, and each year collections, to the amount of several hundred dollars, in aid of schools, in the colored settlements, and more recently to support our agent, were taken up. Last May at a convention called at Massillon, it was thought best in order to secure more prompt and efficient action, and make our object better understood, in place of the committee to organize a society, which was accordingly done. The Executive Committee soon after appointment met in Cincinnati, and resolved to hold a regular monthly meeting on the last Thursday of every month which resolution has been carried into effect. Perfect unanimity of feeling and harmony of action prevailed among the members of the Executive Committee, and the interest of their meeting has been increased by letters from our agent and others, giving an account of the progress of the cause. The correspondence with teachers and the remote colored settlements has been carried on almost exclusively through our general agent, Rev. A. D. Barber, whose services we were so happy to secure during the last year, and the best he has shown in the welfare of people and the zeal and energy with which he has labored to promote their education have fully justified the high opinion of him by the society.

Facility of collecting money, the only in the summer had their attention directed to the formation of a cent-a-week society, published in September, to the aid of all local anti-slavery societies in this state, hoping that when this plan should be well introduced, it would afford a permanent and steady resource, without burdening any one.

Many who would object to putting their names to a subscription paper, when the sum was expected to be considerable, could not refuse their pledges to the modest cent a week card, which asked a sum so small that even a child by a little labor or self-denial could contribute it and become a member. Several of these societies have been formed in this State; but your Executive Committee would respectfully but earnestly urge the universal adoption of the plan. It has been long and most successfully tried in England, where by it 400,000 dollars a year have been raised for benevolent objects; it is also in successful operation in some parts of our own country. A brief statement of the plan of a cent-a-week society we will here insert, copied from the appeal just alluded to. "Put down first the names of every member of your family if you are able, and then the name of every man, woman and child of your acquaintance, whom you can persuade to give the small sum of one cent-a-week to advance the educational interests of the most oppressed portion of our community. In this effort every thing will depend upon the vigor and efficiency of the collectors, who should meet once a month and pay over all the money raised to some one chosen to be the treasurer. If any individual desires to give more than a cent-a-week, put it down as a donation." If every member of this society will from this time, engage in this way, to do she can for the slave, our contributions next other things being equal, will, we believe be double what they have been.

It has been thought desirable that the Executive Committee should be the columns of the Philanthropist, as they may possess relations of our society, through information is much needed the circulation of that valuable much talent and piety in this cause as anti-slavery principles are now in dormant.

There are many able men in the State who would contribute; and it would be the means of awakening a deeper interest in general among the ladies of the State.

We add some statements showing the condition of the colored settlements and schools, so far as we have learned them from the reports of the teachers who have been laboring among them. There are about thirty five colored settlements in the State; about two thirds of this number have been supplied with good teachers, some have been destitute and others not heard from. Rev. Mr. Cobb who taught in Hillsboro Highland co., writes:—

"My labors were confined to three settlements in this county, in one of which I taught school. These settlements were situated in a triangular form about 3 miles from each other. One of these called Africa, I visited but twice. The people seemed to be respectable, industrious and lived well. The number of inhabitants is about 50. Their property in real estate is estimated at ten thousand dollars. They have supported a school for several years, they came out well to meeting, and upon my presenting the subject of temperance, ten signed the pledge of total abstinence.

They were formerly owned by Mr. Gray of England and by his will were, at his death, to be emancipated. They were however, kept in very far years after the death of Mr. Gray. Some Quakers in Philadelphia asserted facts and secured their freedom. By their own will then the land was purchased which they now live. A fact respecting this is worthy of notice. While in a set himself to do which he sticks."

This settlement is made by a white man, a Quaker's children, and his emancipated children. Handsburg was a white man from Va. who married a colored woman, and moved to where he feared up a numerous family. Before his death he willed his property to his children and emancipated slaves. His relations used every effort in their power to break his will, but without effect.

The settlement number white mulattoes threats and blacks about estimated at \$40.00 had a school, usual nearly usual.

It happened, I had no evening school as they expected, and consequently the house, they retired. I found to close my evening school. The disused by injuring the school several colored men whom they called, entered the house of a colored child then lay a corpse, and in a disgraceful manner. Besides several white citizens. A mob was called by many respectable people in the court house, for the purpose of putting a stop to such mobocracy, ruffians, and wild fellows as to vote the friends of the cause, however, had the opportunity to do so.

Their gratitude and love to stay longer, and the kindness were truly affecting. When I parted with them, nearly all wept. I wish to express my gratitude to the abolitionists of Troy, for their kindness, and for their assistance. May the blessings of those ready to perish, rest upon them."

Black Rock Settlement.

This settlement is in Hillsboro; the settlement numbers 104 individuals. Most of them are poor, probably their whole property is not worth over \$1,000 dollars. They live in small houses, nearly contiguous to each other and are engaged as waiters, servants &c. by the whites. Till recently they have been left to grow in ignorance, the victims of every corrupting influence. As might be expected their morals were bad. In this condition they were found about two years since, by Bro. R. Hopkins a young man from Red Oak, Brown co., and a warm abolitionist. He taught their school six months without compensation, amidst every discouragement. He was the victim of severe slander and persecution, but he persevered in his efforts to benefit them, keeping up the sabbath school, and occasionally lecturing to them. Last fall he wrote to your agent for a teacher; at his request I went to this settlement. They hailed my arrival with much joy.

They used great exertions to pay their school bills which was generally done notwithstanding their poverty. Fifty out of the one hundred and four colored people in this settlement are members of the total abstinence society; which society was formed after I went there, and so much interest was elicited, that I was once called out of school to receive the signatures of some who had been intemperate. Meetings were well attended, and some of the time deeply solemn. Quite a number professing conversion and we hope that their future lives will show that they were not deceived, a great change is already manifest in many families. They have established the monthly concert of prayer for the slave, and their broken petitions were offered with fervency of soul.

For the good done, to God be all the glory. I felt the place witnessing their tears, unfeigned gratitude and expressions of good wishes. Mr. Cobb remained at this settlement ten weeks, and at the close of his interesting letter says: "never have I spent ten weeks of more arduous labor, and heartfelt satisfaction. May others be encouraged to enter this field and reap their ripened harvest."

This report from other accounts given by those who passed through Hillsboro, we have good reason to think is not exaggerated. Mr. Barber's report which was published by Executive committee early in the year, has been widely circulated through the state and we have done much good. But, let no one think from the fact that something has been accomplished the past year, that the time for rest and relaxation has arrived, but rather cast our eyes forward to the many obstacles which still oppose our progress and resolve to meet and overcome them. We must make vigorous efforts in this work if we expect as is desirable to enlarge and extend our labors till even the poorest colored settlement is supplied with a good and faithful teacher. We must learn to beg for the poor, and enlist the sympathies not only of those now favorable to abolition, but our movements must be aggressive, every week we must strive to make converts to our cause. Public sentiment is wrong, and wicked, and we should feel, it is our duty to correct and purify it. The colored man within the past year in sight of our own dwelling, has had his own hearth stone, which should ever be inviolable, sacred to the sweets of domestic joy—invasion by the brutal white man; yes, even his own wife, has seen him shot dead by the murdering whilst sitting in quiet to her, and his protesting children and yet, that murderer now talks abroad, a walking pestilence, because no white man or woman witnessed the fatal deed.

The inhuman scenes at Dayton, reveal too clearly that the spirit of violence and brutal outrage against the colored people and those who befriend them is not yet extinguished in our land. Let us then address ourselves, anew to our work with an unflinching trust in the God of the poor, prepared to do and suffer for his sake, assured even in this life, of the blessings of many ready to perish, and in Heaven of his approbation whose smile is the mark of the place, and who regards the least of his children.

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meeting house. The delegates, some of whom were from Virginia, some from Pennsylvania, some from Eastern states, one from Indiana, and the rest from Ohio, were hospitably entertained, and the citizens of the place were entirely respectful.

The Society convened at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, and we had the pleasure of seeing our President, Judge King, in his place. The interest of this gentleman in the cause continues unabated, and hereafter, being partially released from the pressure of public duties, which for many years past have demanded his attention, he hopes to be able to co-operate more efficiently with the society.

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, the Methodist Episcopal friends in attendance, met together and after consultation, determined to take preliminary measures to calling a great Western convention, of anti-slavery friends, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thursday, in the forenoon, the Ohio Ladies' society for the education of people of color, assembled apart, for the transaction of business belonging to the particular department of labor they have assumed. Their meeting, we learn, was peculiarly interesting. Addresses were made, several excellent resolutions passed, and a considerable amount of money was raised and pledged. Mr. Barber was appointed to deliver an address in the evening, showing the success of the society, and the worth of its objects. This society occupied but a single forenoon in the despatch of its business.

The State anti-slavery society closed its sessions about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after which a convention of abolitionists, including nearly all who had attended the meetings of the society, was immediately organized, by calling Gen. J. H. Paine to the chair—the object being, to consider the subject of slavery under its political aspects, and take measures in regard to political action. Abolitionists of every variety of opinion on these questions, were invited to become members, and the freest discussions were encouraged.

We had a curious mixture of people at our anniversary—judges, generals, professors, preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers and mechanics—heterodox and orthodox, quakers, catholics, seceders, methodists, baptists—democrats, whigs and political abolitionists;—never was there a greater medley, and yet, never have we seen among abolitionists, more of the true spirit of brotherhood, a greater unity of purpose. Let no one mistake the cause. Individual independence was not sacrificed. Principle was not compromised. The Catholic did not cease to reverence "Holy mother church," or the Friend to repudiate mere forms, or the Calvinist to censure Arminianism. No act of uniformity was attempted to be passed. The secret of the whole matter was,—all realized the grandeur of the object for which they had assembled; all were impressed with the absolute necessity of union in order to success; all recognized the fact, that they might unite to carry out the great law of love without any surrender of speculative peculiarities all felt that in relation to slavery they stood in the attitude of men, not sectarians; and all trusted each other, harboring no suspicion that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the support of that which conscience disapproved. For a Christian to join a Turk in his worship, would be, to turn traitor to Jesus of Nazareth; but to unite with him in pouring oil into the wounds of a waylaid Samaritan, would be no denial of Christianity, no recognition of the Koran—it would be simply to recognize man as a brother, and obey the claims of a common Humanity.

We like these temperance and abolition associations, because they tend to place practice before profession, to magnify the law of love above the dogmas of theologians, to make men feel their common paternity and brotherhood, and mitigate the asperities engendered by doctrinal differences. It is only when the zealot attempts insistently to bend them to the support of a sect or a party, or the anarchist would use them to make chaos come again, that distrust, heart-burnings and wranglings ensue. For many years have the abolitionists of Ohio kept faith with each other, so that they may well trust each other in future and continue to manifest that harmony which has so long distinguished them.

But, to return to our anniversary. Several excellent speeches were delivered to large audiences. The meeting, however, was occupied, not so much in hearing speeches and passing resolutions, as in transacting business. Wednesday afternoon, the annual report was read, and unanimously ordered to be printed, as the report of the society; after which, we made a statement of the pecuniary condition of the organization, showing that the Executive Committee would be obliged to suspend their operations unless immediate aid were rendered. The meeting went to work forthwith in good earnest, and that afternoon and the following morning were principally occupied in taking up a subscription to pay the debts of the society. \$1850 were raised in cash, and in pledges to be paid within three months.

A resolution was passed, (some ten or a dozen persons dissenting, chiefly on the ground of political action,) approving in unqualified terms of the Philanthropist; and in the afternoon some four or five hundred subscribers were obtained, including the subscription list of the Palladium of Liberty, which the editor kindly transferred to us. The meeting showed the strongest determination to sustain the paper. Several resolutions have been passed, an attempt was made to bring on a discussion of the Free Produce question, but, as the afternoon was wearing away, and it had been given out that a political anti-slavery convention would be held immediately on the adjournment of the society, the attempt failed. A resolution was then introduced by Professor Nevins of Athens University, in regard to the power of the church as an instrumentality for good, and was followed by remarks from the mover. The discussion on the resolution, however, was cut short by a motion to adjourn, a general anxiety being evinced for the organization of the convention on political action.

The adjournment took place about 4 o'clock, and the convention was called immediately. General Paine was appointed chairman, Dr. Brooke and H. Taylor, Secretaries. The greatest interest was manifested. Mr. Smith, a travelling preacher of the Methodist E. church, formerly a zealous colonizationist, but who became an abolitionist about a year since, made a strong speech on the subject, and a very effective one. Mr. Smith is a ready and an able speaker, of great energy and tact, lighted in his principles and spirit, and well calculated to make a deep impression in favor of our cause, wherever he may go. Mr. Heberling delivered the meeting in a very happy and pointed manner, in favor of independent political action. Mr. Fisher of Cleveland, a German Catholic, a gentleman who has lately proved himself a host in the temperance cause in that place, followed on the same side, in a truly eloquent speech. His services, as a temperance and an anti-slavery agent among the Germans of the state would be invaluable. In Cleveland he has rallied a compact band of two hundred voters on the temperance question.

Thursday evening, after Mr. Barber had delivered a very interesting address, showing the condition of the colored people, the efforts of the anti-slavery ladies of the state in educating them, &c., and after a resolution strongly commending these efforts had been passed, the convention again came to order, and proceeded in the discussion of the subject.

The resolution under consideration, related to the propriety of sustaining the nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, recently made in New York, and was supported by Gen. Paine, in a spirited speech, at some length. The rest of the speakers were, Messrs. Richardson, Hanna, Holson, Butts, and Purdy. The discussion was protracted till after midnight, when the question was taken, and carried by a strong vote in the affirmative, very few dissenting; and the convention then adjourned. The great mass of the abolitionists present at the anniversary, so far as we can form any judgment, were in favor of independent political action. The resolution in sentiment among Ohio abolitionists, since last fall, is indeed surprising.

We need not say that we are greatly encouraged by the character and doings of the meetings at Mount Pleasant. The same zeal, the same determined purpose, were evinced as in the early periods of our enterprise. The proceedings of the Ladies, and of the Political Convention, may be found in another place. We regret that, owing to the forgetfulness of one of the Secretaries, the report of the anniversary proceedings, cannot appear in this paper. We remained in Mt. Pleasant, until Friday afternoon, but had to leave without being able to find him. He has in his possession, the minutes, reports, resolutions and all, and we must wait our friend's pleasure. It is certainly to be hoped that they will arrive in time for publication in our next paper.

We had prepared several more editorials, but are crowded out.

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NOTICE.

A resolution was passed by the Anti-slavery Convention lately convened at Wilmington, in Clinton county, recommending a meeting of our anti-slavery friends to be held at Lebanon, in Warren county, on the last Friday of the present month, in honor of those citizens who were suffering in pursuance of the unconstitutional and illegal judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county, in the case of slaves brought into this State by one Raines, and further to express our full and entire concurrence in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in its reversal of that judgment. Having a strong desire to be present at that meeting, and when at Mount Pleasant believing that I should be under the necessity of visiting the State of Illinois immediately on my return, I requested Dr. Brooke to prolong the meeting for one week—I now find that I shall not visit Illinois as expected. I therefore give this public notice hoping the meeting will take place at the time agreed on, at Wilmington, (the last Friday in this month,) and I will attend if health permit.

THOMAS MORRIS

Cincinnati, June 6th, 1841.

NOTICE—MILK—MILK.

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. W. MERRELL,
N. H. MERRELL.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention held on WEDNESDAY, 23rd of June, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at Rockwell Town near the S. E. corner of Logan county O., the abolition voters resident in said county, and those of Union and Champaign, who are for forming a "liberty ticket" for this senatorial district. Logan also proposes to Union, that at the same time and place they in union select a candidate for the lower house. Let the Ladies Trumpet be blown with a sound certain for the slave, and let all those who are for "showing their faith by their works" come. The place of meeting is pleasant and peaceful.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.

Messrs. WOODSON & TINSLEY, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eighth and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WOODSON & TINSLEY.

WILEY RETKOLDS, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12th and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

WILEY RETKOLDS.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets. Make your choice &c.

Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5, Fourth street between Main and Walnut.

A. F. ROBINSON.

N. B.—Just received some beautiful Florence Braid Bonnets.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

June 9, 1841.

Flour, - - - - - \$3.50

Wheat, - - - - - 65 70

Corn, - - - - - 20 25

Oats, - - - - - 20 25

WHOLESALE PRICES.

ASHES - - - - - 6

Peat, lb. - - - - - 6

Pot, a. s. 15 18

Almonds, a. s. 15 18

Alum, lb. 6 8

Beechwood, lb. 25 30

Benns, bush. 62 64

Brimstone, lb. 6 8

Crucifers, - - - - - 5 6

Candles - - - - - 10 and 20d, 5c

Mold, lb. 9 10

Dipt, - - - - - 9

Sperm, - - - - - 47 50

Coffin, - - - - - 10

Rio, lb. 13

Havanna, 12 13

Java, - - - - - 17

Coal, bush. 14 15

Cassia, lb. 37

Chocolate, 13 15

Cheese, - - - - - 5 7

Cloves, 3 50 400 plenty

Cloves, lb. 37 38

Conings, - - - - - 10 12 1/2

Manilla, - - - - - 16 20

Copperas, - - - - - 3 4

Castings, a. s. 3 00

Sugar, lb. 3 00

Cork, vel. gr. 50 60

Campbor, lb. 100 120

Chalk, - - - - - 23 33

Fes hers, - - - - - 35 37

Fish - - - - - 75 100

Herring, box, 75 100

Mac, 1 lb. none

No. 2, - - - - - 18 50

No. 3, - - - - - 4 6

Salmon, 40 lb. 50 00

Cod, lb. 64

